Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1806. [No. 1752.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The substantial and fast sailing Ship
LEONIDAS,
Carries about five hundred hogsheads, not two years old, now ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to Captain *R. M'Kenzie*. at Gadsby's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2. d

For Freight or Charter,
To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,
Capt. HEWES;
Burthen about 850 barrels, is nearly a new vessel, sails well, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle.

November 4. d

Just Received,
By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
30 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and 6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly *opposite* to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so. d

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

Wants a Situation in Business,
A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

Fresh Teas,
Of a *superior quality*, in small lead canisters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by
TUNIS CRAVEN.

Nov. 1. d

A MILLER WANTED.
One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the fourentes next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
100 hhds. Maryland Tobacco.
Oct. 13. WILLIAM HODGSON.

The Subscriber
Has just received and offers for Sale, at his Store,
Goshen Cheese, of superior quality
A quantity of elegant Liverpool China, in sets and by the piece
Large Rhode-Island Greening Apples, in barrels
Cranberries by the bushel or retail
Smoaked and pickled Salmon
Large New-York Cabbage-Heads.

A. Willis.

November 8. d4t*

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship
Enterprize,
CAPTAIN COLCORD;
Sails fast, about twenty-six hundred barrels burthen—will take freight on moderate terms. Advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3. d

JAMES ANDERSON
Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 *weight excellent BUTTER*,
In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5 d

RECEIVED,
By the William and John, captain Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.
6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.
The above goods were purchased from the manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold on liberal terms.

November 5 d

JUST IMPORTED
In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,
A few quarter casks Port Wine,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by
James Nutt, & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-Street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,
A consignment of SEGARS, of the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23, d

Wants a Place,
In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks English, French and German. A line, addressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be duly attended to.

November 8. d

Just Received,
Per ship Enterprize, Capt. Colcord, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE,
A CARGO OF SALT,
Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stored,
5000 bushels do. coarse.
For terms apply to
William Hodgson.

November 8. d.

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

20,000 weight Green Coffee,
JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale, by
Mordecai Miller.

August 14. d

FOR SALE,
A young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child, a male of six months old. She is a good house servant, and sold for no fault.—Two girls, each about nine years old, accustomed to living in the family and very handy. Also a boy of ten years old, of good disposition.

Apply to the Printer.

October 29. d12t

DR. REES's
CYCLOPÆDIA,
VOL. 2d. PART 1st.
Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

8000 bushels Salt,
Just received and for Sale by
Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10. d

Notice to the honest Purchasers
Who gave their bonds for Negroes purchased, Stock, &c. of Benjamin Dulany.

ALL those will please to come forward and pay to me the respective sums due last May on bond. I have an accurate account of the purchasers names, and the sums due from each of them. The honest man only requires to be put in mind of his duty, which he immediately performs.

Benjamin Dulany.

November 6. 6t

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, *ff.*
July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, *complainants.*
vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'Iver, *defendants.*
} In Chancery.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, c.c.

September 26. d2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, *ss.*
July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, *Complt.*
vs.
Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. *Dfts.*
} In Chancery.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c.d c.

September 18. d2m

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18 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 tbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

☞ *PRINTING, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this Office.*

NOTICE.
A. LINDO informs the Public, that he declines the Brokerage business as to procuring Notes discounted.

November 11. d3t

PUBLIC SALE.
On TUESDAY, 18th instant, will be Sold, at the Vendue store, on a credit,
A NEGRO MAN & WOMAN,
Both good Servants.
Houshold and Kitchen Furniture;
A handsome collection of Books, &c.
Part of the personal estate of the late JAMES WILSON

Philip G. Marsteller.

November 11. dts

The Subscriber
Informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—
—CONSISTING OF—
Superfine, Fine, and Forrest } *Cloths.*
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchestry,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfthicks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flushings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Platillas,
White and brown Rolls,
Burboon Gurrahs,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of taylors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for ready money. He hopes to meet with that encouragement his attention to business may seem to merit from a generous public.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen and granery at Broad Creek, in Maryland, (holding an unexpired lease for the same) with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, containing a number of excellent apple trees—the ground equal to any for a garden—It is also an excellent stand for a tavern or blacksmith shop, either of which would be immensely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a proper manner. The terms will be made easy by early application as above.

November 5. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
18 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
30 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
16 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,
Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

To be Rented.
THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 28. law

Clover Lots and building Lots.
I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover.

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE*, with a good *GARDEN*, on Gibbon street.

July 28. law

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

CASTING an eye over the history of our politics since the revolution, nothing strikes us more forcibly than the false coloring given to federal measures under all their modifications and at all periods. After Great Britain had acknowledged our independence, the tumult of war having subsided, the question arose on the momentous subject of a government to harmonize our discordant interests, to cement the bonds of equal intercourse, and to supercede the former confederation, which was falling to pieces from its own fragility. The laureled heroes returning from victory, with the sages, who had entered the cabinet unappalled in the hour of general despondency, were looked to as the guarantees of our high wrought hopes, and the pillars of our political security. They were named by the people to devise for us a system of government adapted to our exigencies, graduated by the spirit of the country, and such as by its duration might not yield to the disgrace of being only an experiment. They met. Washington appeared at their head in the councils of peace, as he had done before in the more terrific, but not more arduous, councils of war. Our present constitution was the product of their wisdom. It was sent forth to the people. They weighed it. Their interests, and the insterests of posterity were measurably poised upon their decision. The various turns of argumentation, which were drawn forth at that pregnant crisis, now awakened the tempest of impatient solicitude; now allayed the tumult of overwrought apprehension. The duke of Sully says, that "reason, although it slowly appears in tumultuous assemblies, yet forces itself at last to be seen and acknowledged; and, after long opposition, it follows through necessity." It was thus in this instance. The good sense of our fellow-citizens at length prevailed: our constitution was adopted.

Here we find the origin of our political distinctions. Those, who had been efficient in framing it according to its spirit as finally settled, and those who had advocated its adoption were very properly styled *federalists*: those who had opposed it in its progress, and inveighed against its characteristics, were with equal propriety styled *anti-federalists*. Here the aurora of democracy, I may say of jacobinism and infatuation, first tinged our horizon: its first blushes were seductive although unalarming: but it soon glowed with the horrors of a flaming vault. A battery was opened upon federal gentlemen for advocating aristocratical doctrines, as was falsely asserted, in the discussions, which were had in the convention of delegates, for settling preliminary principles. They were stigmatized; nay even execrated. On the heads, whitened in the labors of their country, were imprecated all the maledictions which could be invented by satanic inveteracy. Whoever had supported the constitution was arraigned with the acrimony of persecution, and the scurrility of slander. No one was venerable in the eyes of these abusive declaimers: purity was reviled and innocence assailed. Feeling the spirit of domination, they endeavored to rend in tatters the constitutional texture, before it was fairly completed: knowing that energetic government and well ordered laws were hostile to the anticipations of their degenerate ambition.

Such was the fungus of faction, out of which has grown a large proportion of our present rulers. I do not mention this because it is not well known: on the contrary, it is one of those facts, which often brings the blush into the cheek shrivelled with age—and causes the hoary head to shake with painful indignation. It is mentioned, because it ought to be kept in remembrance. Hereafter, when history shall unmasked these deluders of the people, when impartiality shall discern their naked villainy, the young American will repress the tear of honest disdain, and start to think that his country was so early on the verge of perdition—He will see the bottom of those pretensions which now beguile us,—and with sorrow will learn to distrust man, whom he will often discover to be the base dissembler of the virtues, for the secure consummation of the vices; remembering what Fenelon makes his mentor say, "the wicked are not incapable of doing well; they indifferently do good and evil, as may serve their ambition." He will see the lubric folds, by which the serpent of democracy entwines the prejudices of the illiterate; strangling infant reason in the arms of its guardian and defender. He will draw a parallel between ours, and the free governments, which have preceded: marking the steps, by which the unprincipled in such governments have always gained a temporary ascendancy. The despotism of a founded while yet the great lawgiver of Athens was living, will give him vigilance: the secession of a deluded Roman multitude to Mount Sacer, will give him a lesson of human nature: the names of Rienzi and Wat Tyler will teach him to detest the demagogue, while he will learn to deprecate Machiavelian policy in the characters of a Cesar Borgia and a Jefferson.

But, to return from what, I hope, will not prove a useless digression, we will follow a little farther the sinuosities of the the revilers of federalism, or, in other words, the innovators upon our constitution. When our government was moulded to the wishes of the citizens, those who had been the authors of its inception, and who had nurtured it to maturity, were chosen, as by a sort of legitimate claim, to administer it. Their exertions were efficient. The desolations of war rapidly disappeared, giving place to the luxuriant harvest of prosperity, and the animating harmony of contentment. The constitution was found to be, what the most skilful masters of theory had thought it, the fairest charter of human liberties; the first executors of it continued, as their revolutionary services had proved them temperate, but unyielding veterans in the cause of their country. While the people were, therefore, prosperous and happy, we might have expected, if demagogues could have preserved consistency, that the anti federal clan would still *openly* war against our government in its progress, as they had warred against it in its origin. But they played a deeper game. They perceived that great part of the community received it with enthusiasm, and cherished its framers with affection. They saw it too firmly established to yield to any sudden concussion: hence, with a subtlety peculiar to them, they at once became its extravagant eulogists. With unblushing effrontery they now applauded a constitution they were known to detest in their souls; and carried on a secret warfare against men whom, at the same time, they pretended with all the world to admire: thus calculating to excite suspicion and jealousies in the minds of the populace, whereby to lead them through the mazes of error at their will.

What has been the success of these wiles we feel but too sensibly. Hereafter I may pursue this train of reflection somewhat farther; not despairing, that time will present our fanatical leaders before the people as fairly "weighed in the balance and found wanting;" confident also, that truth, if it has not lost its authority, will eventually brush away the mists of aspersion with which we have been inveloped; and show federalists to be now, what they ever have been, the unshaken friends of their country and their constitution.

REGULUS.

From the PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

THE STRANGER IN IRELAND.

MR. CARR, the celebrated tourist, has paid a visit to Ireland last year, and published his observations on that country in a single volume which we strenuously recommend to the perusal of all those who wish to receive correcter opinions respecting that country than they could have imbibed from the petulant writers who have hitherto indulged their vanity in writing about a people whom they had neither the heart or understanding, perhaps not the oppertunity to understand. We think this a good sequel to the tour of the candid and philosophic Arthur Young.

We mean to give copious extracts from this work. Of the style of Mr. Carr we own ourselves to be no admirers. An affectation renders it extremely hurtful, at times, to the sense of the classical scholar. But his conceptions are frequently correct, his reflections playful and not often injudicious. And he generally displays considerable felicity in hitting off the characteristic features of a people:

"The common Irish marry very young, and hence there are very few spurious children in that country, and infanticide is scarcely ever heard of.

"The native pride of the low Irish is all directed by ignorance, but the frequent source of many of their better qualities. Although there are many beggars in Dublin, and in other towns; yet, to be reduced to beggary is thought so odious, that no one would set up for a beggar, more than he would for a prophet, in his own country. No one, however pinched, would ask for alms in his own neighborhood. An intelligent friend of mine told me that a miserable creature, who went by the name of Dr. Donelly, although in a state of actual penury, would never accept of a bit of pork, a potatoe, or a drink of milk, if offered to him; but preferred eating offal from a dunghill, to the idea of being supported as an object of charity in the place of his nativity. After a fast of three days he has been known to refuse proffered victuals. This man one day went twenty-seven miles with a letter for a gentleman to his daughter at school: arriving early in the morning, the servant girl, upon opening the door, after a loud and consequential double rap, was much surprised to see this wretch in rags, and, without asking him any questions, she said, "go along, we have got nothing for you." The doctor immediately returned home *without delivering the letter*, making a distance of 54 Irish miles without breaking his fast.

"There have been instances of gentlemen opening *gratuitous* schools upon their estates, and, from ignorance of the character of their own countrymen, they have been surprised to find that frequently the poor people would not send their children; they forgot that native pride which revolts at eleemosynary aid. In such an instance as this, if the independent spirit of the parent had been flattered, by calling for the payment of only a tester at the end of the year towards the discharge of some of the expences incident to the establishment, the child would not have been withheld from it:

"The attachment of the low Irish to their children is very great. To play with her child is the highest delight of the mother; and, for this indulgence, she will, by an injudicious, but natural miscalculation of maternal duty, omit the care of herself and house: nor is the piety of their affection to their parents less distinguishable. Ireland is not cursed with English poor laws: there are no pauper houses there into which a child, in the full vigor of life and health, can cast the hoary headed infirm author of his days as he would a loathsome incumbrance, to languish out the poor remains of life under the neglect or barbarity of a parochial officer, deserted by the being to whom he has imparted existence, and cut off from all the endearments of filial gratitude. It is a rare sight to see, in Ireland, an aged parent begging for bread: he has rarely the necessity of appealing, in want and anguish, to him

—— "That doth the ravens feed,
"Yea, providently caters for the sparrow"

"Of the extreme hardihood of the Irish the following instances are given: Mr Gordon, in his history of the Irish revolution, says, "The hardiness and agility of the laboring classes of the Irish, were on this (speaking of an affair at Gorey) and other occasions, in the course of the rebellion, very remarkable. Their swiftness of foot, and activity in passing over brooks and ditches were such, that they could not always, in crossing the fields, be overtaken by horsemen; and with so much strength of constitution were they found to be endued, that to kill them was difficult, many, after a multitude of stabs, not expiring until their necks were cut across." Another remarkable instance is mentioned by the author, respecting the recovery of a rebel named Charles Davis, of Enniscorthy, a glazier, "who, after having subsisted on the body of a cock for four days, in a bath-some hole where he was concealed, was discovered in the act of running away from his lurking place, and brought to Vinegar hill, where he was shot through the body and one of his arms, and violently struck in several parts of the head with a pike, which, however, penetrated not into the brain, and was thrown into a grave on his back, with a heap of earth and stones over him. His faithful dog having scraped away the covering from his face, and cleansed it by licking the blood, he returned to life, after an interment of twelve hours, and is now living in perfect health."

"In battle on shore and at sea, the Irish soldier and sailor have been remarkable for their valor, steadiness and subordination; no inconsiderable portion of the population of Ireland may be found on board our ships of war. As far back as Spencer's time, the bravery of the Irish soldier was honorably mentioned. That happy genius says:

"I have heard some great warriors say, that in all the services which they had seen abroad in foreign countries, they never saw a more comely man than an Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely to his charge."

"An Irishman and a bull form a twin-thought in an Englishman's mind; long and inveterate prejudices have made them as inseperable in reflection as a bull and his horns. I went to France in full persuasion of seeing a race of lean men, and found them of the ordinary size and stature, and many of them of a bulk and vigor that an untravelled Englishman would reluctantly give credit to. I went to Ireland expecting a bull to fly out of every Irishman's mouth every third time he spoke ——That the lower classes make bulls I believe, because I have been well informed that they do, and because the lower classes of other countries make them also. It may happen that the lower Irish make more, on account of the uncommon quickness of their thought, and the volubility of their speech. A common Irishman seldom gives himself time to reflect, and before a question is half delivered, the whole of his answer is discharged, and another ready to follow; and moreover if he knows nothing of the subject on which he is asked, he is sure to give some and generally an instantaneous reply. The following circumstance which occurred last year in London, is a tolerable instance of low Irishman speaking with that precipitation. An Irish laboring brick-layer, laid a wager with his companion and fellow laborer, that he could carry him on his hod, (a frame with a handle which brick-layers use for carrying mortar upon their shoulders) up a ladder to the top of a high house and bring him down again safely;—the bet was taken and won. As Pat, who rode upon the hod alighted he said, "By Jasus, he tripped once as we were coming down, and I was in hopes I should have won my wager." A similar want of reflection induced the following whimsical observation. During a severe gale of wind an Irishman who was going to England to work in the harvest there, told the captain of the packet who appeared to be much fatigued with his attention to his vessel: "Now do you go below my honey, and take a nap, and if we strike never fear but I'll tell you of it."

From the Charleston Courier.

COMMUNICATION.

WHEN the federal constitution was under the consideration of the people, Mr. Jefferson among other objections to it, informed us that he was principally opposed to it, for want of necessary *rotation in the office of President*; he declared it inconsistent with the liberties of the people that the president should be re-eligible, for said he, unless he is declared by the constitution ineligible a second time, he may by his patronage, and an improper use of the public money, render himself president *for life*. In the teeth of this opinion he has been re elected, and not content with holding the office eight years, he smiles with complacency at the cringing addresses of a few town-meeting democrats, calling on him to be a candidate for a third election. Washington the sincere friend of his country, was with great difficulty persuaded to serve a second term; he peremtorily however refused to be a candidate for a third term; Jefferson who thought it incompatible with our liberties that the president should be re-elected a second time, has now been twice elected, and not content with holding the office for eight years, now courts a THIRD election; his ambition grasps a period of twelve years. His unprincipled placemen who care much less about the country's good than the preservation of their places, have the impudence to assert, "that he alone can save us!" The election will take effect the fourth of March eighteen hundred and nine. If he has not saved the country before that time, what better evidence can we have of his *unfitness for the office?*

NO MONARCHIST.

From the BOSTON REPERTORY.

When the federalists had the management of the American government, neither an "alliance offensive and deffensive between America and England," nor any other connexion than commercial was ever suggested. It was unnecessary. France was not mistress of Europe; there was a Spain, an Italy, a Germany, States of Holland, and a number of little independent republics. They are gone. France is all in all. France has swallowed them up and is still prowling for spoil. England remains but she is wearied in the struggle—she looks on the continent for allies; they are under the Iron yoke of Bonaparte—They successively adopted the wretched policy of attempting to save themselves from the tyrant's sway by suing for his friendship: they frowned on the enemy's of France, as some still advise us from a dastardly hope to be spared themselves—instead of the noble attitude of defence, they stooped to conciliate and never rose again.

England resisted and is yet independent—Her arms protect herself and keep the invader from our coast. Shall we cherish or damp her exertions is the question? Can it be a question?

The relations between nations, with which we have intercourse have essentially changed within a few years. Those changes affect our prospects and our interests, and our national conduct must conform to circumstances. Measures never contemplated by the federalists when in power, may now be expedient, and they look to the administration with anxiety, and with a cheerful disposition to support any plans which wisdom may dictate. Opposition for its own sake, never did, and we hope never will disgrace them.

☞ CASH, and the highest price given for Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

ST. THOMAS, October 12.

This place is in a state of blockade by the British cruisers. The armed ship Eutaw, with the schooners Nonsuch, Rebecca and Medusa, all of Baltimore, from Hayti for this island, are sent into Tortola.

BALTIMORE, November 10.

Arrived, brig Betsey, Davis, 27 days from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe. In lat. 25, long. 74, spoke schooner Linnet, from Baltimore, for Curracoa, out 24 hours.

Also, schooner Hope, Watts, 23 days from Point-Petre, Guad. Left there, October 16, brig Ann, Vinson, for Baltimore, in 10 days; schooner John and Elcy, Murphy, for do. 6 dsys; Racer, Foulton, do. 5 or 6 days; Milford, Hendy, Philadelphia, 6 days; ship Volunteer, do. 4 days, and several northern vessels. October 19, lat. 29. 7, long. 61, 51, spoke schooner Sally, from New-London, for Demarara, out 45 days. Passed brig Lyon, from Portland, and others before reported, in the river bound up.

NORFOLK, September 6.

ARRIVED,

Ship Moses, Leamon, thirty days from Grenada.

The ship Minerva, of and from this port arrived at Grenada the 28th Sept. Left there a ship from Portsmouth, (N H) with a stock on deck, arrived second October. Brig Elizabeth, Stillmore of New London, to sail in two days via St. Kitt's; Oct. 29, lat. 34, 12, long. 72, 40, spoke schr. Number One, Jett, three days out from Baltimore, all well; November 2, spoke brig Elizabeth, from this port for Jamaica, out 48 hours, in lat. 36, long. 75; same day spoke schooner Success, from Saint Thomas bound to Baltimore, out eight days.

Schooner Ploughboy, Reynolds, 32 days from Martinique. Left at St. Pieres the 6th of October schooner Mary Lynch, to sail in four days for New York; brig Planter, Jenkin's to sail in five days for St. Croix; brig Mary Ann, Lawson to sail in four days for New York; schr. Parnell, Perry, to sail for ——, in three or 4 days; schooner Mercury, Smith, to sail for ——, in ten or fifteen days; brig Jane, late Weeks, of Philadelphia, the captain poisoned himself the third of October. Sailed in Company with the brig Amazon for ——; the schooner Wheaton, from New-Haven, bound to Barbadoes, was dismasted in a hurricane in September, and lost the capt. was towed into Barbadoes, some of her people got to Martinique. Spoke October 27 in latitude 28, 20, long 71, 30, schooner Abigal, Berry, eight days from Cape Henry bound to Jamaica."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated September 1, 1806.

"There is here at present a British fleet of 25 sail of the line under the command of the earl St. Vincent. A large reinforcement of ships and 16,000 troops are expected here to protect the Portuguese from the encroachments of the Spaniards, who have entered the frontiers. General Hutchinson, the commander in chief, with his staff, has just arrived in the Santa Margaretta frigate."

General Stuart.—This distinguished gentleman is likely to have as many competitors among different nations and cities for the honor of his nativity, as Homer of old. The People's Friend declares that he was born in "Swate Ireland," and Mr. Coleman, on the authority of a Scotchman, avers that he was born in "Badenoch." We are enabled to state, that he is a native of Annapolis, Maryland, and brother to Mr. Stuart, solicitor general, at Halifax, celebrated for his able speeches in behalf of American vessels detained by British cruisers.

[*N. Y. Morning Chronicle.*

After announcing the death of general Knox, the editor of the Repertory makes the following remarks:

"Thus in a sudden and affecting manner, an interesting and valuable life is closed. Another beloved and honored name is enrolled on the register of death. By the force of talents and virtues, first appearing in times, which eminently required them, general KNOX rose into public importance, obtained a high rank among the actors in the great affairs of his country, and a close intimacy with some of the wisest and best men of America. How brave and skilful he was in war, how dear to the armies of his country and to their commander in chief, all are apprised. Washington loved and trusted him as a generous and devoted friend. It was his privilege to live many years to wear his well earned laurels; to reap the rewards of his toils and dangers in the peace and prosperity of the country which he contributed to make free and great; to be associated with his revered general in the councils of the federal government, at a time when a share in the direction of its councils was the object of a just ambition; and to receive expressions of gratitude and respect in the honors conferred upon him by his native state. To his merits as a military chief and public man, were joined those qualities which conciliate affection and engage esteem in private intercourse, which made him the delight of his family and the promoter of social happiness, in the circles in which he moved.

The affairs of his fortune, which for some years have been perplexed and difficult, had taken a course, offering him pleasant anticipations. But who shall claim exemption from the law of mortality! The warrior lies in the grave "hushed as the storm that's spent." The statesman's wisdom is baffled and the speaker's eloquence is dumb. The heart which swelled with generous affections beats no more, and the face which always wore a smile of cheerfulness and benignity is stripped of its pleasant features. He who looked to be at ease in his possessions is placed beyond the reach of anxiety or hope, of disappointment for success in the house appointed for all the living. We are called to remember that whatever is human is precarious, that however fair may be our prospects, our lives may fail; and that others on whom our happiness or expectations rest, are frail as ourselves. The loss of such characters is always a subject of melancholy reflection on a public account. Of the heroes and patriots of our revolution the number is small and their use is great. Their influence in the present times, and in exigencies that may be near, must be important. The life of such persons is a general blessing, and every instance of their death makes a breach, through which evils of unknown extent may enter."

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Dr. Pinel in his treatise on Medical Derangement, says, that on examining the registers of the Bicetre, hospital for Lunatics at Paris, he found the number of monks and Priests was very great; also a great many country people who had been terrified out of their senses by horrid pictures of futurity; many artists, as painters, sculptors, and musicians; some versifiers, in exstacies with their own productions; a pretty considerable number of advocates and attornies; but there did not appear one of those persons accustomed to equal and habitual exercise of their intellectual faculties; not one naturalist or natural philosopher of ability; not one chymest, and for stronger reasons, not one geometrician.

The same author records the following singular case of insanity:

"One of the most eminent watch makers in Paris became deranged, from prosecuting the idea of perpetual motion.—His derangement was characterised by this singularity; he believed that he had been guillotined, that his head had been mixed with those of some other victims, and that the judges repenting of their cruel verdict, had ordered the heads to be placed on their respective bodies. By some mistake he conceived, that the head of one of his unfortunate companions had been placed on his shoulders; and this idea haunted him night and day. A convalescent of a lively and jocular turn, was engaged to play the following trick upon the artist. Their conversation was directed to the celebrated miracle of St. Denis, who carried his head under his arm and kissed it as he went along. The watch-maker vehemently maintained the possibility of the fact, and endeavored to confirm it by an appeal to his own case. His companion burst into a loud laugh and said to him in a tone of mockery, "Why you fool, how could St. Denis contrive to kiss his head? was it with his heel?" This unexpected repartee, struck the lunatic forcibly; he retired quite confused, amidst the laughter that it produced; and he never after spoke of the misplacement of his head."

From the People's Friend.

The insatiable thirst of domination of the emperor Napoleon, would suck in every part of the earth by detail into that vortex of despotism which he has erected in France. No trick, no crime, no outrage is deemed unworthy of being employed by him, provided he can make it subservient to his ultimate views, and use it to cheat, to terrify, or to destroy. The protraction of the British ambassador's stay at Paris, and the negociation carried on there turns out, as we were sure it would, to be nothing more than a trap.—And the indignation of Russia raised to a greater height by the deception practiced on his ambassador, will fall we hope with ten-fold weight.——Unquestionably the northern powers of Europe must see that they have no chance of exemption from the hideous ruin which Bonaparte is preparing for the world, and has already heaped upon so many once independent nations, but a firm compact amongst themselves to resist effectually his power; or to fall, and obtain a glorious monument, under the ruins of the civilized world.

The king of Prussia, who if he alone were concerned, deserves all that the master-tyrant of the earth could inflict upon him, will probably draw safety from the very despair to which his own infamous conduct has reduced him, and draw forth his well disciplined legions. Meanwhile Great Britain has an immense disposable force ready for offensive operations by land, while her fleet *scours* (not New York) but the coasts of Europe. And with these will be able to make a formidable diversion in Portugal, Spain and Italy—— while rising in all their collected might, the northern nations will be able to present a front which may deter Napoleon from the prosecution of his dark and abominable designs; or perhaps do more. This we heartily wish for the sake of Europe, and the world at large. But as Americans, we should feel from it a dawn of hope and hail with transport the new gleam of light breaking up from it on this side of the Atlantic. It would at least procrastinate, and though it would not perhaps prevent the projected attack of Spain upon our territory, it might lower the tone of Yrujo.—And should the president act with vigor, dignity and spirit, which we rather wish than think likely, the Don might yet be brought to terms honorable to this country, though not of perfect security or very long duration. This would be the time for decisive measures, should such a combination really have taken place. Mr. Jefferson may then undismayed hold a bold language—while the agents of France would perhaps allow us a respite from our fears of being carried off in cargoes, by the two or three thousand French scourers.

While we earnestly pray for the emancipation of the human race from this worst slavery that ever befel it, we cannot but lament that that event will probably be attended with greater bloodshed than has ever happened since the invention of gunpowder, and the improvements in science have deprived war of its worst barbarities—should a northern coalition make head, the contest will be long, desperate, and bloody. But for the preservation of one's country, liberty and independence, what sacrifice can be too great.

An excellent receipt for curing Hams.

(FOR 10 HAMS.)

1 lb. salt petre
2 lbs. brown sugar
3 1-2 lbs. fine salt.

Mix all these together, and rub each ham well with it, then pack them down in a tight cask, and let them so remain for three weeks. Then make as much strong pickle as will cover the hams, to which add three gallons of lie of ashes; boil and skim this pickle, and when it is cold pour it over the hams, and let them remain in this pickle for three weeks more—then drain and smoke them with green hickory.

ANOTHER.

(FOR TWENTY-FOUR HAMS.)

6 lbs. fine salt
3 lbs. brown sugar, or 3 pints molasses
1 lb. salt petre.

Mix all these ingredients together, and rub each ham well with them. Pack them down in a tight cask, and let them lay five or six days, then take them out, turn them, pack them down again, and sprinkle them lightly with salt, let them remain five or six days more; make a pickle strong enough to bear an egg, cover them with it, let them remain a month, when they will be fit to smoke.

ANOTHER.

4 ounces salt petre
1 lb. brown sugar
8 lbs. coarse salt
4 gallons water.

Boil the whole together and take off the scum as it rises—when this pickle is quite cold, pour it over the hams, and let them remain in it for 8 weeks, when they will be fit to smoke.

N. B. The hams should not be packed too close.

Virginia mode of curing Hams.

Rub each ham with two table spoons full of salt petre, and let them remain for eight or ten hours, then mix brown sugar with fine salt, till the salt is brown, and rub each ham well with this mixture, and pack them down in a tight cask; sprinkling salt very lightly over every layer; let them remain for 12 or 14 days, then unpack them, and put those that were on the top at the bottom, and any pickle which they made, pour over them, and in 2 weeks more they will be fit to smoke.

Certain cure for the worms in children.

Take juice of rue and wormwood, together with hone, and fine rye flour, of each a small quantity; to these add half an ounce of aloes pounded fine, mix them all together, and divide the composition into two plaisters thinly spread. Lay on the first from the throat to the pit of the stomach, and let it stay on twelve hours; then put the other close below that, and let them stay on twelve hours longer, The fever will abate and the worms be completely destroyed. There have been many cured with this remedy, when almost dead; and there are many of my neighbors who will testify to the fact. YATE PLUMMER.

DRINKING,

Translated from Anacreon,

BY COWLEY.

From an edition published in 1656.

THE thirsty *Earth* soaks up the *Rain*,
And drinks, and gapes for drink again.
The *Plants* suck in the *Earth*, and are
With constant drinking fresh and fair.
The *Sea* itself, which one would think
Should have but little need of *Drink*,
Drinks ten thousand *Rivers* up,
So full'd that they o'erflow the *Cup*.
The busie *Sun* (and one wou'd guess
By's drunken fiery face no less)
Drinks up the *Sea*, and when 'has done,
The *Moon* and *Stars* drink up the *Sun*.
They drink and dance by their own light
They drink and revel all the night.
Nothing in *Nature's sober* found,
But an eternal *Health* goes round.
Fill up the *Bowl* then, fill it high,
Fill all the *Glasses* there, for why
Should every creature drink but *I*,
Why *Man* of *Morals*, tell me why?

From an English Paper.

THE COUNTRYMAN & LAWYER.

A country Bumpkin pence by pence had got,
The golden semblance of our gracious king,
Day after day he blest his happy lot,
And view'd, with monstrous eye, the glitt'ring thing.

It chane'd he wanted counsellor's advice;
And sore at heart, and much perplex'd was he—
His hard-earn'd guinea going in a trice!
What counsel gives advice without a fee?

He told his story o'er and o'er again,
And thus attention to his cause bespoke:—
"'Tis true that I's be desperate poor—but then,
I always keep a *guinea* in my poke."

This news affected much the man of law;
He laid the case down clear as noon day sun;
And, as is customary, held his paw,
To catch the fee as soon as he had done.

Hodge thought, (and wisely too) a guinea *now*,
If given could not make his case more clear,
Pull'd off his hat, presented his best bow,
And said—"I thanks ye—kindly thanks ye, Sir."

"Come, come!" at length the angry Lawyer cries,
"You understand me—you are pleased to joke;
"The guinea!"—"No! I told you," Hodge replies,
"I *always* KEEPS *a guinea in my poke!*"

Wanted to Purchase,

A neat *GIG* and *HARNESS*—one with Springs and a Top will be preferred.—Also a good *HORSE*.

November 12. drw

NOTICE.

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8. d4w

Fall Goods.

JOHN LLOYD,

Has received per the Leonidas, and William and John,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on the usual terms.

November 3. d6teo3w

JOSEPH SMITH,

Has just received and offers for Sale, an assortment of

GERMAN LINENS,

Brown and white Tickleburgs
Burlaps, Halblockings,
Hessians, brown Rolls
White Rolls
Dowlas,
Plaidlas
Russia Sheeting
7 bales of Muslins
2 boxes of low priced Irish Linens
Continental and West-India Rum
8 hhds. best retailing Molasses
20 hhds. of Muscovado Sugar
4000 bushels Ground Allum Salt
600 Lisbon, (fine) in sacks, &c.

October 24. eo7t

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

HAS RECEIVED

Per the ship LEONIDAS, *and* BOSTON, *from Liverpool—and the* WOLF, *from London,*

The greater part of his FALL ASSORTMENT;

And daily expects the residue by the ship William and John

September 22. d1weotf

Just Received and for Sale

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18 law3m

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. co

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE he now occupies in King-street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town—and it would be a most eligible situation for a *Mechanic* in any branch of business.—Possession will be given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22. eod

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on Union-street, where he always keeps a constant supply of *NAILS, BRADS,* and *SPRIGS* of every description, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29. co

N. B. One or two *Journeymen Wrought Nailers,* will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the first quality;

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek, which is a branch of Elk river into which empties, about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway court-house; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and proffers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange. THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th. co

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Pitt-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

For Freight, [Coastwise]

The fine, staunch

Schooner Active,

George Brown, Master;

Burden 98 tons or about 75c barrels, in complete order for the reception of a cargo. Please apply to the Captain on board or to

John G. Ladd.

October 27. d

Now Ready for the Press,

And will be published immediately after the next session of the general assembly by *Samuel Pleasants, Jun.*

VOLUME SECOND

OF THE

REVISED CODE;

CONTAINING

A collection of all such acts of the general assembly of Virginia, of a permanent and public nature, as have been passed since the session of 1801; to which will be added, such acts of the same nature as may be passed at the session of 1806.

Together with

AN APPENDIX,

In which will be inserted,

I. Such public acts as have been omitted in the last edition of the Revised Code.

II. A compilation of the several laws for the establishment of the James River, Potomac, Appomattox and Dismal Swamp Canal Companies; in all of which the state has an interest.

III. Acts for the establishment of the mutual assurance society against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia.

IV. Laws concerning the northern neck.

V. A table of fines, forfeitures, penalties and amercements, designating such as are to the use of the commonwealth; such as go towards lessening the county levy; such as belong to individuals; and such as are appropriated to any particular object.

VI. Acts for establishing turnpike roads.

VII. Acts authorising the erection of toll bridges.

All the acts comprised in this volume, have been carefully collated by a gentleman of the bar—Notes of reference to former and subsequent statutes, are annexed to each chapter, and a copious index will be given at the end of the work.

TERMS.

I. It shall be printed on an entire new type, of a size larger than that used in the last edition of the revised code, published in 1803.

II. The paper shall be of good quality, and the book, when bound, will form a volume in large octavo, to match the first volume of the same work. The number of pages cannot be ascertained, though it is expected, from the matter of which the book will be composed, (there being ninety five new chapters in the continuation from 1801 to 1806, and upwards of 100 omitted acts) that it will contain nearly as many pages as the last edition.

III. The price to subscribers will be Five Dollars, to be paid on delivery of the book—to non-subscribers the price will be considerably encreased.

*** Subscriptions are received by the publisher in Richmond.

☞ Subscribers in Alexandria, to the above work, are received at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

Little River Turnpike Road,

THE President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, having completed ten miles of the road, which has been approved and received by the persons appointed by his excellency the Governor of Virginia, to view and examine the same, have ordered that two gates be erected on said road, and that the following tolls be paid at each gate, from and after the tenth day of the present month, October, viz.

For every score of sheep, 6 1-4 cents.

For every score of hogs, 6 cents.

For every score of cattle, 12 1-2 cents, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

For every horse, 3 cents.

For every two wheeled riding carriage, 6 1-4 cents.

For every four wheeled riding carriage, 12 1-2 cents.

For every cart or waggon, the wheels whereof do not exceed 4 inches in breadth, 3 cents for each horse drawing the same. If the wheels exceed 4 inches and are less than 7 inches in breadth, 1 1-2 cents for each horse, &c. and where the breadth of the wheels exceed 7 inches, 1 cent for each horse drawing the same—and every mule, or ox, drawing any waggon or cart, shall be estimated, in paying the said tolls, as equal to a horse; Provided always, that return waggons and carts shall be subject to no toll whatever, unless they shall have a load exceeding five hundred weight, in which case they shall pay the same tolls as by this act established; Provided, that nothing in this act shall extend to those travelling up or down the stage road leading from Colchester to Alexandria.

October 8.

A few copies of the AMERICAN GARDENER, for sale by Robert Gray, at his Stationary Store, King-street.

Hardware.

PATON & BUTCHER'S,

Have received by the ship LEONIDAS *Captain* M. KINZEY, *from* LIVERPOOL, *a complete assortment of*

IRONMONGERY:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Crowley steel, No. 3, Millington,
Ditto, of very superior quality
Tin Plate, in boxes
Shovels and Spades
Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one handle
Patent ditto
Penknives, and black tip and ivory handle Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.

ALSO,

For sale, at the tan-yard of EZRA KINSEY *and Co.*

Two thousand Spanish Hides.

September 22. eod2woaw2m

GERMAN GOODS.

104 packages now landing from the ship Hero, capt. Cole, from Bremen, which will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Young.

October 3: d6t-law6t

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira, Buscilos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, to spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be dispensed of on the very lowest terms.

July 16. d

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, the subscriber intends offering for sale, at public vendue, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, of a superior quality, suitable for genteel families—consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a Mahogany Side-Board, Secretary and Book-Case, Dining Tables, Chests of Drawers, Bureaus, Card and other Tables, one eight-day clock, and a quantity of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit will be given for a great part of the property. The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

As the subscriber is selling off to pay his debts, those who have claims against him and wish to become purchasers, their bids will be considered as cash, and those that purchase to the amount of their claims, will be allowed 6 per cent. discount. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue until all is sold, or as much as may be sufficient to settle my affairs: and the subscriber hopes that those indebted to him will be equally liberal and come forward and settle their accounts.

THOMAS JONES,

Lanesville, Loudoun county, 18 miles from Leesburg, on the Alexandria road

November 3 2aw3w

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will positively be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 12th day of December next,

The Tract of Land whereon Thomas Pollard, sen. lived, in the county of Fairfax, on Popeshead Creek, containing about 550 acres. It is a valuable plantation, and lies about 20 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from George-Town. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.—One half of the purchase to be paid upon the execution of the deed in cash, or young negroes valued at cash price, and two years will be allowed for the ballance.

October 28. (28) law3w

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *FRAME HOUSE,* on the south side of King, between Washington and St. Asaph streets, and nearly opposite James Bacon's store. Immediate possession will be given. The rent required is *forty pounds* a year.—Apply to Mr. John Tucker.

Stephen Cooke.

October 18. eo3t&law3w

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ON the night of Tuesday the 14th instant, a negro man, named BEN, the property of the subscriber, broke the jail of Prince George's county, where he had been put for security, and made his escape; in his elopement he was accompanied by a white man of the name of *EARL,* who had been committed for robbery. Earl said he was a sea-faring man, a native of Philadelphia, that his father had been sailing master of the United States ship Congress, whilst under the command of Captain Decatur, and is now commodore of the gun boats stationed off New-Orleans. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, about 24 or 25 years old, and has light brown or sandy colored hair. I think it is probable he may carry Ben with him and pass him as his slave until he has an opportunity of selling him. Whilst in jail Earl's cloathing was a blue India cotton seaman's jacket, and trousers of the same. Ben is a shoemaker and gardener by trade, he is also a tanner, and can be a very expert house servant—he is about 38 years of age, and from 5 feet 6 to 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and square built, has very woolly hair, red eyes, flat nose, and a black complexion—he is a fellow of considerable address and great plausibility, disposed to be rather pert and impudent, especially when intoxicated, but is easily reduced to submission.

I will give a reward of Thirty Dollars to any person who will secure him in any jail so that I may get him again, or to any person who will apprehend him and bring him to me I will give a reward as follows: if taken 100 miles or upwards from home I will give 50 dollars, if taken from 40 to 100 miles from home I will give 40 dollars, or if taken within 40 miles of this place I will give 30 dollars, besides defraying reasonable expences in bringing him home.

All masters of vessels and others are hereby forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying off said Negroe, as I will prosecute whoever shall do so with the utmost rigor of law.

THOMAS MUNDELL.

Wheeler's Folly, near Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland, 28th October, 1806. law6t

LANDED,

and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

75 hogsheads retailing sugar
70 barrels New-England rum
6 ditto whale
2 hhds. spermaceti
1 butt linseed } OIL.
20 chests young hyson
2 do. do. souchong } TEAS, sup. quality.
12 bales Beerboon gurrahs
50 boxes cod fish
10 quintals Isle Shoal dumb do. for family use
30 kegs butter
15 do. pickled salmon
20 boxes soap
30 do. chocolate
160 tons plaister Paris.

IN STORE,

40 puncheons 4th and 5th proof Jamaica rum
2 pipes Holland Gin
Madeira Wine
Retailing molasses
10 chests imperial,
10 do. young hyson } TEAS.
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
50 boxes dipt candles
90 do. chocolate
8 do. fig blue
50 half boxes brown soap
4 cases cottton and wool cards
7 casks 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails & brads
8 tons sheet lead
50 bolts heavy ravens duck
Havana Segars
No. 1 beef
A quantity of mens coarse and fine shoes
50 casks F and FF Bellona Gunpowder.

October 30. p

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.